THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1792. [No. 1568.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *March* 23.

A MESSAGE, from the President of the United States, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, noting, that he had this day approved and signed, an Act to provide for the settlement of the claims of widows and orphans barred by the limitations heretofore established; and to regulate the allowances to invalid pensions."

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill authorizing the officers of the customs to allow a longer period for the payment of the duties on teas imported since a certain period.

SATURDAY, *March* 24.

In committee of the whole house (Mr. Seney in the chair) the "bill supplemental to the act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the United States," was considered and amended.—The house adopted the amendment, and passed the bill, as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such number of Brigadier-Generals, as may be conducive to the good of the public service: *Provided the whole number appointed, or to be appointed shall not exceed four.*"

A memorial from sundry merchants of the city of Philadelphia, importers of Dry Goods, petitioning against an increase of the impost duties, and praying that a longer term may be allowed for the payment of the duties—was referred to the committee of the whole on the secretary's report of ways and means.

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The mint bill was read the third time—a question of recommitment was negatived, and then the question on the bill's passing was decided—Yeas 32—Nays 20.

A message was received from the senate agreeing with the amendments made by the house to the frontier bill, except the provision for four brigadier-generals—and disagreeing to the amendment made by the house this morning to the mint bill, viz. in striking out the clause which enacted that the head of the President should be stamped on one side of the coin.

A motion to recede from the amendment was made and debated.

Mr. Sedgwick hoped that the house would restore the President's head which they had decapitated this morning.

Mr. Livermore introduced a simile from scripture of Herod's daughter who being a very pretty girl, had obtained from her father the head of John the Baptist in a charger.—He ridiculed the idea of the figure of liberty which was intended to be inscribed on the money, as also Mr. Benson, who said, that after all, the design would be left to the artist, whose taste might produce something extremely ridiculous; at any rate, he thought that the inscription of the word Liberty, was unnature and would seemingly imply a previous state of slavery, which never was the case.

Mr. Livermore did not know what gentlemen would mean, by making such a rout about this liberty; was the liberty of a bear broke loose from the chain they meant to express—a savage freedom wild as that of the Indians? He was for peace and good government, and he knew of no emblem so proper to express this, as the head of the President---Mr. Niles suggested the idea of adopting emblems properly expressive of the great interests of the U. States, agriculture and commerce---a plough and a ship. Mr. Gerry was severe upon Mr. Niles, and asked whether a figure of a man half fish was his object?

Mr. Mercer took notice of the irregularity used in the debate, in naming the President so often---in the British Parliament it was a rule, not to bring the King's name into any debate---he was severe on Mr. Livermore for attempting to throw any reflections on Mr. Madison, who had been the first to move for the amendment in the bill, and Mr. Seney particularly noticed the impropriety of introducing gospel wit, instead of argument; he thought it a very disrespectful conduct towards the whole house---he did not believe that the President would esteem it any mark of respect, to have his face stamped on the coin, neither would he esteem those as his best friends who carried to him the greatest quantity of adulation and servile flattery.

Mr. Mercer asked, shall a gentleman who has the highest respect and affection for the President, be reflected upon for not agreeing to convey his gratitude in the terms and style used to all the tyrants of the earth? But the subject does not stand upon the ground of respect, it will not be respectful to the President to compliment him with the trappings of royalty.

Mr. Giles observed, that the gentleman from New-Hampshire had discovered in a very animated manner his own ideas upon the government—that it would be more properly expressed by the single face of one man, in other words the face of the government would appear on the face of the coin—are those the opinions of gentlemen and they have looked out at so early a day? it is only about three years since the government was formed and then it was to have three constituent parts, a senate, a house of representatives, and a President—but now the whole is to rest in one face. This is a remnant of the proceedings of the senate when they refused to renounce their darling child "*title*" which has been cut at nurse ever since, and now is presented to us in this ridiculous attack, to give the people up to monarchy. I hope we shall not violate decency so far as to foster such a plan; who knows but the next President's face may exhibit a very disagreeable face on our coin? the very disrespectful haste with which the senate have returned the bill to us, ought to make us firm in adhering to our amendments.

Mr. Page desired any member to show that the face of the chief magistrate was stamped on the coin of any country.

Mr. W. Smith vindicated the senate by informing the house that it was in contemplation to have the face of Columbus, but that it had at last been carried for the face of the President who he thought the most proper to represent the people, being directly chosen by them.

Mr. Madison closed the debate by a few arguments in favor of adhering to the amendments, and then the question for receding was negatived.—Ayes, 24, Nays, 32.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

The following are copies of letters between the President of the United States and General St. Clair, on his late resignation.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1792.

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer you my unfeigned thanks for the honor conferred upon me, by the appointment to the command of the army of the United States the last campaign. Though that campaign was unfortunate, I am not conscious that any thing within my power, to have produced a more happy issue, was neglected. As I was prompted to accept that command by no motives of either ambition or interest, but by a fervent wish to be of service to my country, and a belief, perhaps too fondly entertained, that I could be so—that I am led to decline it in future, proceeds neither from disgust nor disappointment.

Having been much afflicted with sickness during nearly the whole of the campaign, though I flatter myself the public interests did not suffer by it, and though my health is now tolerably restored, my constitution has received a very severe shock, and I might not again be able to go through the weight of business which necessarily follows the command of an army.

Although, Sir, I am myself persuaded that every thing was done, in the course of the last campaign, that could be done on my part, fully to answer the public expectation, yet it is denied by some, doubted by many, and known to but few out of the army.—A wish to rectify the public opinion, and a duty that I conceive I owe to myself, induces me to request that an inquiry into my conduct may be instituted: when that is over, I may hope to be permitted to resign the commission of Major-General, which I now hold. Should the result of the inquiry be that, in any instance, the duties of my station were neglected, or that I did not improve every hour and every opportunity to the best advantage, or that the operations of the army, after it was in a condition to operate, were delayed one moment in consequence of my illness, I shall patiently submit to the merited censure.

To whoever may be appointed my superior, I shall be happy, Sir, to give every light and information my situation, as general of the army, or of governor of the Western Territory, put in my power to obtain, and to evince to you, Sir, and the world, that the confidence you were pleased to repose in me, was not misplaced.

With every sentiment of gratitude, of respect, and allow me to add, of affection, I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

United States, March 28th, 1792.

SIR,

Your knowledge of the country north-west of the Ohio, and of the resources for an army in its vicinity, added to a full confidence in your military character, founded on mature experience, induced my nomination of you to the command of the troops on the frontiers.

Your desire of rectifying any errors of the public opinion, relatively to your conduct, by an investigation of a court of inquiry, is highly laudable, and would be readily complied with, were the measure practicable.—But a total deficiency of officers, in actual service of competent rank to form a legal court, for that purpose, precludes the power of gratifying your wishes on the occasion.

The intimation of your readiness to afford your successor all the information of which you are capable, although unnecessary for my personal conviction, must be regarded as an additional evidence of the goodness of your heart, and of your attachment to your country.

I am Sir,

With esteem and regard,

Your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Major-General ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,

Philadelphia, March 31st, 1792.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 28th instant. While I lament that circumstances prevent an investigation into my conduct, by a court of inquiry, I cannot but acquiesce in the reasons you have assigned why it cannot take place; and I beg leave to present my thanks for the desire to have gratified me, had it been practicable, which you have been pleased to manifest.

In my letter of the 26th, I expressed an intention of retiring from the army, when the inquiry should be over.—The only reason I had for wishing to retain my commission until that time, was, that if any misconduct should appear in the course of the inquiry, I might be amenable to a court-martial, which a resignation would have precluded. The House of Representatives, Sir, have directed an inquiry into the causes of the failure of the last campaign to be made by a committee of their own body:—the same reason that influenced me when a court of inquiry was contemplated, operates now with equal force, and therefore it may be proper that I should still retain my commission; but, as it will soon be requisite that some person should be at the head of the army who is to continue to command it, it is necessary, Sir, that I should inform you explicitly, which I now do, of my fixed resolution to resign the moment the inquiry is finished, should no fault be found, that any embarrassment which may exist, with respect to providing a successor for me, may be removed.

Be pleased, Sir, to observe that my sole object is to give effect to public justice, in the usual way by court-martial, should it appear that *in any manner whatsoever*, the misfortunes of the last campaign can be attributed to me; and it is the proper, and I believe the only tribunal where military crimes and misconduct can be inquired into and punished; or where an officer's reputation, infinitely dearer than life, can be vindicated.—Should the public service, however, require that another officer of the same rank with me be appointed immediately, I am ready to make the resignation forthwith, notwithstanding that it may seem to proceed, and at a distance will be supposed to have arisen, from a sense that the volume of calumny and defamation, invented by malice which is daily pouring from the press into the public ear, has too much foundation for me to meet it,—— that I shrink from the consequences and choose to shelter myself in a private station: I am ready, Sir, upon this occasion, as I have been upon all others, to sacrifice every private and personal feeling and consideration to the public good,

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Be pleased, Sir, to observe that my sole object is to give effect to public justice, in the usual way by court-martial, should it appear that *in any manner whatsoever*, the misfortunes of the last campaign can be attributed to me; and it is the proper, and I believe the only tribunal where military crimes and misconduct can be inquired into and punished; or where an officer's reputation, infinitely dearer than life, can be vindicated.—Should the public service, however, require that another officer of the same rank with me be appointed immediately, I am ready to make the resignation forthwith, notwithstanding that it may seem to proceed, and at a distance will be supposed to have arisen, from a sense that the volume of calumny and defamation, invented by malice which is daily pouring from the press into the public ear, has too much foundation for me to meet it,—— that I shrink from the consequences and choose to shelter myself in a private station: I am ready, Sir, upon this occasion, as I have been upon all others, to sacrifice every private and personal feeling and consideration to the public good,

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ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The *President* of the United States.

United States, April 4, 1792.

SIR,

I have read and duly considered your letter of the 31st ultimo.

The reasons you offer for retaining your commission, until an opportunity should be presented, if necessary, of investigating your conduct in every mode prescribed by law, would be conclusive with me, under any other circumstances than the present.

But the establishment of the troops allows only of one Major General. You have manifested your intention of retiring, and the essential interests of the public require that your successor should be immediately appointed in order to repair to the frontiers.

As the House of Representatives have been pleased to institute an inquiry into the causes of the failure of the late expedition, I should hope an opportunity would

thereby be afforded you of explaining your conduct in a manner satisfactory to the public and yourself.

I am, sir, with esteem and regard,

Your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Major General Arthur St. Clair.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1792.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 4th instant

Although I was very desirous, Sir, to hold the commission of Major General until the inquiry by the committee of the House of Representatives should be over, for the reasons assigned, and which you are pleased to think have some weight—yet the necessity of the officer being appointed who is to command the troops, in order to his repairing to the frontiers, is certainly pressing, and ought to silence with me every wish of a mere personal nature. I do therefore, sir, now formally resign the appointment of Major General.

I have never, sir, entertained a doubt that an inquiry into the cause of the failure of the late expedition, whether directed particularly to my conduct, or to that connected with other causes that may have operated in whatever way it might be conducted, would not prove honorable to me, and satisfactory to the public, as far as I was concerned with it; but setting, as I do, a due value on the public opinion, and desirous not to lose that place in the esteem of the virtuous and intelligent of my fellow-citizens which I have long held, you will not wonder that, under existing circumstances, a degree of anxiety, not only that there should be an inquiry, but that every thing capable of being misconstrued, should be avoided on my part. I will own to you, sir, that the desire of *honest fame* has ever been the strongest passion in my breast; I have thought that I had merited it, and it is all that I have to compensate for the sacrifice of a very independent situation, and the best years of my life devoted to the public service, and the faithful application of my talents, such as they were, in every situation in which I have been placed, with zeal bordering upon enthusiasm. I trust, sir, I shall still enjoy it, while those who have attempted to disturb it, will be forgotten, or remembered with indignation, and in their bosoms, if they have feeling, sensations may arise something similar to what Milton has described to have seized upon Satan when he discovered our first parents in Paradise.

With every sentiment of respect and duty, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

By the Ship Manchester, Capt. Clay, arrived at Philadelphia, and the Ship Charlotte, Capt. Mackay, arrived at Boston, from London, European Accounts are received to the 27th of February

LONDON, February 14—27.

THE Court of Spain has extended to the end of 1797, the permission of importing slaves in foreign ships into the Spanish colonies, but the French are expressly excluded from the benefit of this extension, as has been signified to the French Charge d'Affairs.

A great Commercial House at Bourdeaux, received a letter from a correspondent, dated Madrid, January 26th, stating that the inhabitants of the capital of Spain are actually in a state of rebellion. The Court is in the utmost consternation.

With regard to what occasioned this event, we are only able to collect the following particulars:

The Corregidor of Madrid, had given leave to a bookseller to print an edition of the French Constitution, on condition of printing but a very small number of copies. He pulled, however, 5 or 6000 from the press, which were instantly purchased and carried off.

Count Florida de Blanca, the Minister, gave orders to seize the Printer, the Corregidor, the copies, and the buyers of the work.

This proceeding rouzed the indignant people, and whether or not the Minister has had the good fortune to escape with his life, we cannot now tell; but certain it is, that he paid very dear for his arbitrary rashness.

The letter concludes thus—"things are going forward here, which I dare not trust to paper."

SUGAR.

A vessel laden with this monopolized commodity, is now delivering a cargo from the East Indies, at Ostend.

Several merchant ships are about to sail, upon contract with the East India Company, for Bengal, where a cargo more than sufficient is believed to be waiting for them. Their price of freight is only ten pounds per ton: that of the stated East-India ships is more than twice that sum.

Upon the whole, there is the greatest certainty, that the next season, sugar may be retailed at six pence per pound; the best will not exceed eight-pence.

The body of Methodists at Manchester are entitled to the cordial approbation of every benevolent heart, for an institution lately established among them, called, "The Stranger's Friend Society;" the principle of which is, to wipe the tear from the eye of the distressed stranger. This is the very *Soul* of Religion! in short, *any Mode of Faith* without it, is merely the *Skeleton*.

Forswearing the use of rum and sugar seems to become the rage, in imitation of the inhabitants of Norwich, Yarmouth, &c.—Those of Truro, Falmouth, and other towns in Cornwall, have agreed not to use those articles till an abolition of the Slave trade takes place.

Jealousies appear to be entertained of the new Minister of War by the National Assembly. The officers of the regiment de Soissonnois, excepting five, have deserted, and quitted the kingdom. Rumors of a counter-revolution continue—and the accounts add, that the Emperor has declared that he takes the French emigrants under his protection; and has tranmitted to them the sum of two millions, &c.—It may be observed here, that similar reports have been in circulation for two years past!—The populace of Dunkirk have wrecked their vengeance on the monopolizers of corn, and have destroyed nine houses—as usual in such cases, some innocent persons suffered in their property with the guilty—the military put a stop to their depredations, and dispersed the rioters.

A letter from the Minister of the interior department of Paris, Feb. 14th, states, that reports are abroad which fill with anxiety and terror the minds of well disposed citizens; and that the enemies of the constitution are employed in spreading alarms among the people. Proper measures are pursuing to prevent the public tranquility from being disturbed.

The bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics in Ireland, has been thrown out by a great majority.

The National Assembly has decreed that all soldiers composing the King's body guard, should take an oath—*to be faithful to the nation, the law and the King—to maintain the Constitution of the kingdom— to watch over the security of the King's person, and to obey no order or requisition foreign to the purpose for which they were entended.*

This guard is not to follow the King, if he establishes his residence more than twenty leagues from the place of the Assembly's meeting, and on no account whatever are they to attend him out of the kingdom.

The spirit of freedom has crossed the Pyrenees. The eagerness to procure information respecting the French Revolution, and the discussions which, in consequence of that event, took place in Spain, have given the alarm to Government. All French books are prohibited, even the Medical Journal of Paris: They seem as if they would wish to interdict the language itself, since it has become the vehicle of the sentiments of freedom.

Lady Cholmondely added an heir to the family exactly nine months after her marriage.—Her Lord, therefore, will have the praise of *punctuality* among the ladies.

TOLERATION.

Among the members of the Sierra Leona Company, the question was lately propoled, What shall be the established religion of the New Colony? To the honor of their liberality it was carried, almost unanimously, that there shall be no religious distinction in the Colony, but that every man shall be left to the unbiassed dictates of his own conscience.

It is a fact, not generaly known, that Tippo's chieftains are accompanied by bards who chaunt their glorious actions on the day of battle—in the action before Seringapatam, one of our artillery officers aimed his piece at a bard, in hopes of spoiling his tune, but the songster escaped unhurt to sing of after times—the ball killed a horse near him, whose rider, after having lain by his side some time as if dead, very coolly took up the saddle, and walked off with it upon his head.

The cargo of the Trusty, that lately sailed for Africa, forms a most laudable contrast to the generality of those hitherto sent from Liverpool and other places, as there are *barrels of flour* instead of *gun powder— bisuit* and *bread* instead of horse beans—implements of *husbandry* instead of implements of *war*; and besides one thousand pair of shoes, an article scarcely ever exported to those parts, various articles of useful apparel are the pleasing substitutes for the torturing *thumb screws* and the *galling chain*.

The Swedish Diet have commenced their proceedings with opposition to the Monarch. Sensible of the necessity for which they were summoned, they will avail themselves of the influence which it confers in order to enforce their demands.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

A loan, on account of the United States, has been recently negociated at Amsterdam, of Six Millions Florins, at five per cent. and another in Antwerp of Three Millions, at four and an half per cent.

By accounts from Georgia, it appears that the Indian line, agreeable to the treaty with the Creeks, will be shortly run.—and that there is a fair prospect of a continuance of peace with that nation. Mr M'Gillivray was expected at the Rock-Landing the 14th March.

An article under the Paris head, says the King has several times rode though the different quarters of the city, accompanied only by one officer, the commandant of the guard—he has personally inspected all the markets and stores. In these excursions he every where met the most affectionate demonstration of loyalty.

Dr. Priestly lost thirteen manuscripts when his house was destroyed by the rioters of Birmingham—some of them transcribed and ready for the press.

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Major Butler, who was badly wounded in the engagement on the 4th November, has arrived at his farm near Carlisle, and we have the pleasure to hear in a fair way of recovery.

The dealers in the public funds have come to a solution not to attend any public sales of stock this city, until by a general meeting it shall be thought proper to determine otherwise.

Capt. Belcher, of the sloop Commerce, arrived Philadelphia from Cape-Francois, sailed the 24th informs that three days previous to his departure, National troops had an engagement with the Blacks killed about 600 of them, amongst which were white men commanders; that two thousand were arrived the day before he sailed, and more expected.

The following Communications, from the President of the United States, were read in the House of Representatives on Friday last.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,

I HAVE thought it proper to lay before a communication of the 11th instant, from the Minister Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, to the Secretary of State, relative to the commerce of the two countries together with their explanatory correspondence, the Secretary of State's letter to me on the subject.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

April 13, 1792.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1792.

SIR.

I Have the honor to lay before you a communication from Mr. Hammond, minister plenipotentiary his Britannic Majesty, covering a clause of a statute that country relative to its commerce with this; notifying a determination to carry it into execution henceforward. Conceiving that the determination announced could not be really meant as extensive the words import, I asked and received an explanation from the minister, as expressed in the letter and answer herein enclosed; and, on consideration of all circumstances, I cannot but confide in the opinion expressed by him, that its sole object is to exclude foreign vessels from the islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

The want of proportion between the motives expressed and the measure, its magnitude and consequences, total silence as to the proclamation on which the intercourse between the two countries has hitherto been and of which, in this broad sense, it would be a revocation, and the recent manifestations of the disposition of that government, to concur with this in mutual offices of friendship and good will, support his construction.

The minister moreover assured me verbally, that would immediately write to his court for an explication, and in the mean time is of opinion, that the mutual intercourse of commerce between the two countries (Jersey and Guernsey excepted) need not be suspended.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the profound respect and attachment, sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed.) TH. JEFFERSON.

The President of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1792.

SIR.

I have received by a circular despatch from court, directions to inform this government, that, considerable inconveniences having arisen from the importation of tobacco in foreign vessels into the ports of Majesty's dominions, contrary to the act of 12th Char. 2. chap 18. sect. 3. (commonly called the Navigation act) it has been determined in future strictly to enforce this clause, of which I take the liberty of enclosing you a copy; and I have the honor to be, with perfect esteem and respect, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GEO. HAMMOND.

Mr. Jefferson.

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12 Car. 2. Chap. 18. Sect. 3.

AND it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no goods or commodities whatsoever, of the growth, production, or manufacture of Africa, Asia or America, or of any part thereof, which are described or laid down in the usual maps or charts of those places be imported into England, Ireland or Wales islands or Guernsey and Jersey, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, in any other ship or ships, vessel or vessels, whatsoever, but in such as do truly and without fraud, belong only to the people of England or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, or of the lands, islands, plantations or territories in Asia, Africa or America, to his Majesty belonging, as the proprietors and right owners thereof and whereof the master and three fourths at least of the mariners are English, under the penalty of the forfeiture of all such goods and commodities, and of the ship or vessel in which they were imported, with all her guns, tackle, furniture, ammunition and apparel, one moiety to his Majesty, his heirs and successors and the other moiety to him or them who shall seize inform, or sue for the same, in any court of record by bill, information, plaint or other action, wherein no affoine, protection, or wager of law shall be allowed.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1792.

SIR,

I am this moment favoured with the letter you do me the honor of writing yesterday covering the extra

thereby be afforded you of explaining your conduct in a manner satisfactory to the public and yourself.

I am, sir, with esteem and regard,

Your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Major General Arthur St. Clair.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1792.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 4th instant.

Although I was very desirous, Sir, to hold the commission of Major General until the inquiry by the committee of the House of Representatives should be over, for the reasons assigned, and which you are pleased to think have some weight—yet the necessity of the officer being appointed who is to command the troops, in order to his repairing to the frontiers, is certainly pressing, and ought to silence with me every wish of a mere personal nature. I do therefore, sir, now formally resign the appointment of Major General.

I have never, sir, entertained a doubt that an inquiry into the cause of the failure of the late expedition, whether directed particularly to my conduct, or to that connected with other causes that may have operated in whatever way it might be conducted, would not prove honorable to me, and satisfactory to the public, as far as I was concerned with it; but setting, as I do, a due value on the public opinion, and desirous not to lose that place in the esteem of the virtuous and intelligent of my fellow-citizens which I have long held, you will not wonder that, under existing circumstances, a degree of anxiety, not only that there should be an inquiry, but that every thing capable of being misconstrued, should be avoided on my part. I will own to you, sir, that the desire of *honest fame* has ever been the strongest passion in my breast; I have thought that I had merited it, and it is all that I have to compensate for the sacrifice of a very independent situation, and the best years of my life devoted to the public service, and the faithful application of my talents, such as they were, in every situation in which I have been placed, with zeal bordering upon enthusiasm. I trust, sir, I shall still enjoy it, while those who have attempted to disturb it, will be forgotten, or remembered with indignation, and in their bosoms, if they have feeling, sensations may arise something similar to what Milton has described to have seized upon Satan when he discovered our first parents in Paradise.

With every sentiment of respect and duty, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

By the Ship Manchester, Capt. Clay, arrived at Philadelphia, and the Ship Charlotte, Capt. Mackay, arrived at Boston, from London, European Accounts are received to the 27th of February.

LONDON, February 14—17.

THE Court of Spain has extended to the end of 1797, the permission of importing slaves in foreign ships into the Spanish colonies, but the French are expressly excluded from the benefit of this extension, as has been signified to the French Charge d'Affairs.

A great Commercial House at Bourdeaux, received a letter from a correspondent, dated Madrid, January 26th, stating that the inhabitants of the capital of Spain are actually in a state of rebellion. The Court is in the utmost consternation.

With regard to what occasioned this event, we are only able to collect the following particulars:

The Corregidor of Madrid, had given leave to a bookseller to print an edition of the French Constitution, on condition of printing but a very small number of copies. He pulled, however, 5 or 6000 from the press, which were instantly purchased and carried off.

Count Florida de Blanca, the Minister, gave orders to seize the Printer, the Corregidor, the copies, and the buyers of the work.

This proceeding rouzed the indignant people, and whether or not the Minister has had the good fortune to escape with his life, we cannot now tell; but certain it is, that he paid very dear for his arbitrary rashness.

The letter concludes thus—"things are going forward here, which I dare not trust to paper."

SUGAR.

A vessel laden with this monopolized commodity, is now delivering a cargo from the East Indies, at Ostend.

Several merchant ships are about to sail, upon contract with the East-India Company, for Bengal, where a cargo more than sufficient is believed to be waiting for them. Their price of freight is only ten pounds per ton; that of the stated East-India ships is more than twice that sum.

Upon the whole, there is the greatest certainty, that the next season, sugar may be retailed at six-pence per pound; the best will not exceed eight-pence.

The body of Methodists at Manchester are entitled to the cordial approbation of every benevolent heart, for an institution lately established among them, called, "The Stranger's Friend Society;" the principle of which is, to wipe the tear from the eye of the distressed stranger. This is the very *Soul* of Religion! in short, *any Mode of Faith* without it, is merely the *Skeleton*.

Forbearing the use of rum and sugar seems to become the rage, in imitation of the inhabitants of Norwich, Yarmouth, &c.—Those of Truro, Falmouth, and other towns in Cornwall, have agreed not to use those articles till an abolition of the Slave trade takes place.

Jealousies appear to be entertained of the new Minister of War by the National Assembly. The officers of the regiment de Soissonnois, excepting five, have deserted, and quitted the kingdom. Rumors of a counter-revolution continue—and the accounts add, that the Emperor has declared that he takes the French emigrants under his protection; and has tranimitted to them the sum of two millions, &c.—It may be observed here, that similar reports have been in circulation for two years past!—The populace of Dunkirk have wrecked their vengeance on the monopolizers of corn, and have destroyed nine houses—as usual in such cases, some innocent persons suffered in their property with the guilty—the military put a stop to their depredations, and dispersed the rioters.

A letter from the Minister of the interior department of Paris, Feb. 14th, states, that reports are abroad which fill with anxiety and terror the minds of well disposed citizens; and that the enemies of the constitution are employed in spreading alarms among the people. Proper measures are pursuing to prevent the public tranquility from being disturbed.

The bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics in Ireland, has been thrown out by a great majority.

The National Assembly has decreed that all soldiers composing the King's body guard, should take an oath—*to be faithful to the nation, the law and the King—to maintain the Constitution of the kingdom— to watch over the security of the King's person, and to obey no order or requisition foreign to the purpose for which they were encoded.*

This guard is not to follow the King, if he establishes his residence more than twenty leagues from the place of the Assembly's meeting, and on no account whatever are they to attend him out of the kingdom.

The spirit of freedom has crossed the Pyrenees. The eagerness to procure information respecting the French Revolution, and the discussions which, in consequence of that event, took place in Spain, have given the alarm to Government. All French books are prohibited, even the Medical Journal of Paris: They seem as if they would wish to interdict the language itself, since it has become the vehicle of the sentiments of freedom.

Lady Cholmondely added an heir to the family exactly nine months after her marriage.—Her Lord, therefore, will have the praise of *punctuality* among the ladies.

TOLERATION.

Among the members of the Sierra Leona Company, the question was lately propoied, What shall be the established religion of the New Colony? To the honor of their liberality it was carried, almost unanimously, that there shall be no religious distinction in the Colony, but that every man shall be left to the unbiassed dictates of his own conscience.

It is a fact, not generaly known, that Tippo's chieftains are accompanied by bards who chaunt their glorious actions on the day of battle—in the action before Seringapatam, one of our artillery officers aimed his piece at a bard, in hopes of spoiling his tune, but the poneteer escaped unhurt to sing of after times—the ball killed a horse near him, whose rider, after having lain by his side some time as if dead, very coolly took up the saddle, and walked off with it upon his head.

The cargo of the Trusty, that lately sailed for Africa, forms a most laudable contrast to the generality of those hitherto sent from Liverpool and other places, as there are *barrels of flour* instead of *gun powder— biscuit* and *bread* instead of horse beans—impliments of *husbandry* instead of impliments of *war*; and besides one thousand pair of shoes, an article scarcely ever exported to those parts, various articles of useful apparel are the pleasing substitutes for the torturing *thumb screws* and the *galling chain*.

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PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

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GEO. WASHINGTON

April 13, 1792.

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I have the honor to be, with sentiments of thos profound respect and attachment, sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed.) TH. JEFFERSON.

The President of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 11. 1792

SIR.

I have received by a circular despatch from court, directions to inform this government, that, c siderable inconveniences having arisen from the imp tation of tobacco in foreign vessels into the ports of Majesty's dominions, contrary to the act of 12th Cha 2. chap 18. sect. 3. (commonly called the Navig act) it has been determined in future strictly to enf this clause, of which I take the liberty of enclosing you a copy; and I have the honor to be, with per esteem and respect, sir,

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Mr. Jefferson.

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Philadelphia, April 12, 1792

SIR,

I am this moment favoured with the letter you me the honor of writing yesterday covering the ext

of a British statute forbidding the admission of foreign vessels into any ports of the British dominions, with goods or commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of America.

The effect of this appears to me so extensive, as to induce a doubt whether I understand rightly the determination to enforce it, which you notify, and to oblige me to ask of you, whether we are to consider it as so far a revocation of the proclamation of your government, regulating the commerce between the two countries, and that henceforth no articles of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, are to be received in the ports of Great-Britain, or Ireland, in vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States?

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the most perfect esteem and respect, sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON.

The minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1792.

SIR:

In answer to your letter of this day, I have the honor of observing, that I have no other instructions upon the subject of my communications, than such as are contained in the circular despatch, of which I stated the purport in my letter dated yesterday. I have, however, no difficulty in assuring you, that the result of my personal conviction, that the determination of his Majesty's government to enforce the clause of the act of navigation (a copy of which I transmitted to you) with respect to the importation of commodities in foreign vessels, has originated in consequence of the many frauds that have taken place in the importation of tobacco into his Majesty's dominions, in foreign vessels, and is not intended to militate against the proclamation, or order of the King in Council, regulating the commercial intercourse between G. Britain and the United States, which I have every reason to believe still exists in force, as I have not had the most distant intimation of its being revoked.

I have the honor to be, with the most perfect esteem and consideration, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GEO. HAMMOND.

Mr. Jefferson.

On the 14th inst. Mr. Secretary Lear, by order of the President of the United States, delivered the following communications to the House of Representatives:

New-York, April 10, 1792.

SIR,

AS we could not, in our opinion, convey the enclosed extracts from the minutes of the Circuit Court now sitting here, to the Congress of the United States, in so respectful and proper a manner as through the President, we take the liberty to transmit them to you, and to request the favor of you to communicate them to that honorable body. We have the honor to be,

With perfect respect, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

Signed { John Jay, Wm. Cushing, James Duane.

The President of the United States.

At a stated Circuit Court of the United States, held in the district of New York, at the city of New-York, on Thursday the fifth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, at ten of the clock, ante Meridian.

Present

The hon. John Jay, Esq; Chief Justice of the United States;

The hon. Wm. Cushing, Esq; one of the associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The hon. James Duane, Esq; Judge of the district of New-York.

The Court proceeded to take into consideration the following act of the Congress of the United States, viz. "An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of widows and orphans barred by the limitations here-in established, and to regulate the claims to invalid pensions."

(Here follows the act, verbatim.)

The Court were thereupon unanimously of opinion and agreed,

That by the Constitution of the United States, the government thereof is divided into *three* distinct and independent branches; and that it is the duty of each to abstain from, and to oppose encroachments on either.

That neither the *Legislature* nor *Executive* branches, consistently assign to the *Judicial* any duties but such as are properly judicial and to be performed in a judicial manner;

That the duties assigned to the Circuit Courts by this act are not of that description; and that the act itself does not appear to contemplate them as such, in as much as it subjects the decisions of these courts, made pursuant to those duties, first to the consideration and revision of the secretary at war, and then to revision of the legislature: Whereas, by the constitution, neither the secretary at war, nor any other executive officer, even the legislature, are authorized to sit as a court of Errors, on the judicial acts or opinions of this court.

That therefore the business, assigned, to this Court, by this act, is not judicial, nor directed to be performed judicially; the act can only be considered as appointing the Commissioners for the purposes mentioned in it, by official instead of personal descriptions.

That the Judges of this Court regard themselves as being the Commissioners designed by the act, and therefore as being at liberty to accept or to decline their office:

That as the objects of this act are exceedingly benevolent, and do real honor to the humanity and justice of Congress; and as the Judges desire to manifest on all proper occasions; and in every proper manner, their high respect for the national legislature, they will execute this act in the capacity of Commissioners.

That, as the Legislature have a right to extend the session of this Court for any term which they may think proper by law to assign, the term of five days, as directed by this Act, ought to be punctually observed:—

That the Judges of this Court will, as usual, during the session thereof, adjourn the Court from day to day, or other short periods, as circumstances may render proper; and that they will regularly, between the adjournments, proceed as Commissioners, to execute the business of this Act, in the same Court-room or chamber.

A true extract from the minutes,

(Signed) ROBERT TROUP, Clerk.

NEWPORT, April 30.

Capt. Earle, of the Barque Neptune, arrived at Philadelphia, from Bengal, in 15 Weeks—Left at Cape of Good-Hope Ship Attention, Stanton, of this Port.

The President of the United States has appointed *David Rittenhouse*, Esq; of Philadelphia, Director of the Mint of the United States.

Monday last Capt. Sage arrived at New York, in 15 Days from Port-au-Prince; he advises, that three Days previous to his leaving that Place, about 600 Troops, with a Number of the Inhabitants, made a Sally on the revolted Negroes, by whom they were repulsed, with great Slaughter; and that the Inhabitants of Port-au Prince were in the greatest Consternation, expecting every Moment a general Attack on the Town.

Last Saturday arrived here the Brig George, Capt. Engs, from Gaudaloupe, as also the Brig Bayonne, Capt. Bailey, from Port au-Prince, with a Number of French Gentlemen Passengers.

☞ *From the Encouragement which the Managers have received—they assure the Public, that the Drawing of the first Class of* NARRAGANSET ST. PAUL'S CHURCH LOTTERY *will commence on the 20th of May enjuing.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

District of Newport, April 28.

ENTERED.	*from*
Sloop Sally, Starbuck,	Nantucket
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Schooner Roby, Bailey,	Charleston
—— Polly, Stevens,	Savannah
Brig Little Sally, Earl,	Rappahannock
Sloop Friendship, Peterson,	Providence
—— Fancy, Wing,	New-York
—— Union, Hammond,	Savannah
—— Governor Fenner, Potter,	New York
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Nancy, Sprague,	Martinique
—— Tabitha, Allen,	Boston
Snow Peait, Vilett,	Africa
Sloop Governor Fenner, Potter,	Providence

THE Commissioner of Loans hereby informs the Inhabitants of the Counties of Newport and Washington, that he will attend at some proper Place in the Town of Newport on the Election Day, and the Two following, for the Purpose of paying the Interest due for the Third, Fourth and Fifth Quarters of the Domestic Debt, and for the first Quarter of the Assumed.

All Persons concerned will please to remember, that the Interest on the Loans must be received once in Nine Months by the original Lender, or by any other Person duly qualified with Powers according to the Form prescribed, otherwise they will be obliged to send to the Treasury of the United States for the same.

JABEZ BOWEN, *Commissioner.*

Loan-Office, Rhode-Island, April 25th, 1792.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday next, the 3d of May, at 11 o'Clock A. M. on the Premises,

A House and Lot, late the

Estate of Joseph Gladding, deceased, situate in the lower Part of the Town.

Newport, April 30, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council, of Newport, Commissioners to examine the Claims against the Estate of SWAIN PEARSON, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, those who have any Demands against said Estate, are hereby requested to exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time aforesaid.

DAVID MELVILL, jun.

JONATHAN SIMMONS.

Newport, April 9, 1792.

Those Persons indebted to the

Printer hereof, whose Accounts have been more than 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

John Thompson

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the House of Capt. JOHN ANDREWS, to the House of Mrs LILLYBRIDGE, adjoining to Mrs. MILLER, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash,

A General Assortment of English Goods

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,	Tammies,
Low priced Ditto,	Taborets,
Bayes,	Callimanco,
Irish Linens,	Silk Crape,
Russia Sheeting,	Shawls,
Cambricks and Lawns,	Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Chintzes and Chimizes,	Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Bed Furniture,	Sundry Manchester Goods,
Black Everlasting,	Fine Threads,
Shalloons,	Knives and Forks,
Silk Poplins,	&c. &c. &c.

Newport, April 27, 1792.

James Center

Informs the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has received a fresh Assortment of PERFUMERY, viz.

Plain and scented Hair-powder

—hard and soft Pomatum of the best Kind; Down Puffs and Boxes, Silk Ditto with Bags; white Almond Washball scented, common Ditto; Courtplaister; Delmehoe's smelling Bottles; Essence of Lavender and Burgamot in small Vials.

Also, Razors in Cases; shaving Boxes; Ivory and Horn Combs of all Kinds; craping and curling Irons; Teeth Brushes, Comb and Shaving Ditto; Baley's Patent Shoe-blacking; Hair Ribbon of the first Quality; Silk Purses; Hones and Hair Rolers; Shaving Soap and Bears Grease.

He has likewise on Hand,

Nankeens & Waistcoat Patterns; Oil Cloth Umbrellas and Oil Caps for Bathing; mens' best Beaver Gloves, Bamboo Sticks, and an Assortment of fashionable Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys.

Newport, April 20, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter Cask,

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel,

Molasses by the Hogshead,

Beef and Pork by the Barrel,

Tobacco by the Hogshead,

About 100 Barrels of Munhaden,

Cordage of all Sizes,

Butter by the Firken,

Three Hundred empty new Fish Barrels,

Also two Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a Row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

Francis Wright's

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

SNUFF.

THE Subscriber having established his Manufactory, would inform the Public that he has opened a store, No. 13, Butler's Row, Boston, where he now has ready for Sale Snuff, Pigtail, and Black Roll Tobacco, which he will warrant to be equal in Quality and on Terms equally advantageous to the Purchaser as can be obtained at any other Manufactory in the Commonwealth, and a reasonable Credit will be given.

Those who will please to favour him with their Commands may depend on receiving Snuff and Tobacco of the very first Quality, and in any Case where either of the abovementioned Articles should not prove satisfactory as to Quality it may be exchanged, or the Money will be returned. Letters addressed as above, and delivered to the Care of Mr. Dexter Brown, Waggoner, or by Post, will come safe to Hand, and receive particular Attention. The smallest Favour, in the Line of his Profession will be duly acknowledged, by the Public's Most Obedient,

And very humble Servant,

FRANCIS WRIGHT.

Boston, March 26, 1792.

of a British ſtatute forbidding the admiſſion of foreign veſſels into any ports of the Britiſh dominions, with goods or commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of America.

The effect of this appears to me ſo extenſive, as to induce a doubt whether I underſtand rightly the determination to enforce it, which you notify, and to oblige me to aſk of you, whether we are to conſider it as ſo far a revocation of the proclamation of your government, regulating the commerce between the two countries, and that henceforth no articles of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, are to be received in the ports of Great-Britain, or Ireland, in veſſels belonging to the citizens of the United States?

I have the honor to be, with ſentiments of the moſt perfect eſteem and reſpect, ſir,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON.

The miniſter plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1792.

SIR:

In anſwer to your letter of this day, I have the honor of obſerving, that I have no other inſtructions upon the ſubject of my communications, than ſuch as are contained in the circular deſpatch, of which I ſtated the import in my letter dated yeſterday. I have, however, no difficulty in aſſuring you, that the reſult of my perſonal conviction, that the determination of his Majeſty's government to enforce the clauſe of the act of navigation (a copy of which I tranſmitted to you) with reſpect to the importation of commodities in foreign veſſels, was originated in conſequence of the many frauds that have taken place in the importation of tobacco into his Majeſty's dominions, in foreign veſſels, and is not intended to militate againſt the proclamation, or order of the King in Council, regulating the commercial intercourſe between G. Britain and the United States, which I have every reaſon to believe ſtill exiſts in force, as I have not had the moſt diſtant intimation of its being revoked.

I have the honor to be, with the moſt perfect eſteem and conſideration, ſir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) GEO. HAMMOND.

Mr. Jefferſon.

On the 14th inſt. Mr. Secretary Lear, by order of the Preſident of the United States, delivered the following communications to the Houſe of Repreſentatives:

New-York, April 10, 1792.

SIR,

AS we could not, in our opinion, convey the encloſed acts from the minutes of the Circuit Court now ſitting here, to the Congreſs of the United States, in ſo reſpectful and proper a manner as through the Preſident, we take the liberty to tranſmit them to you, and to requeſt the favor of you to communicate them to that honorable body. We have the honor to be,

With perfect reſpect, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervants,

Signed { John Jay, Wm. Cuſhing, James Duane.

Preſident of the United States.

At a ſtated Circuit Court of the United States, held for the diſtrict of New York, at the city of New-York, on Thurſday the fifth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, at ten of the clock, ante Meridiem.

Preſently,

The hon. John Jay, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the United States;

And hon. Wm. Cuſhing, Eſq; one of the aſſociate Juſtices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

And hon. James Duane, Eſq; Judge of the diſtrict of New-York.

The Court proceeded to take into conſideration the following act of the Congreſs of the United States, viz. "An act to provide for the ſettlement of the claims of widows and orphans barred by the limitations here-eſtabliſhed, and to regulate the claims to invalid penſions."

(Here follows the act, verbatim.)

The Court were thereupon unanimouſly of opinion and agreed,

That by the Conſtitution of the United States, the government thereof is divided into *three* diſtinct and independent branches; and that it is the duty of each to abſtain from, and to oppoſe encroachments on each.

That neither the *Legiſlature* nor *Executive* branches, conſtitutionally aſſign to the *Judicial* any duties but ſuch as are properly judical and to be performed in a judicial manner;

That the duties aſſigned to the Circuit Courts by this act are not of that deſcription; and that the act itſelf does not appear to contemplate them as ſuch, in as much as it ſubjects the deciſions of theſe courts, made purſuant to thoſe duties, firſt to the conſideration and reviſion of the ſecretary at war, and then to reviſion of the legiſlature: Whereas, by the conſtitution, neither the ſecretary at war, nor any other executive officer, even the legiſlature, are authorized to ſit as a court of Errors, on the judical acts or opinions of this Court.

That therefore the buſineſs, aſſigned, to this Court, by the act, is not judicial, nor directed to be performed judicially; the act can only be conſidered as appointing Commiſſioners for the purpoſes mentioned in it, by official inſtead of perſonal deſcriptions.

That the Judges of this Court regard themſelves as being the Commiſſioners deſigned by the act, and therefore as being at liberty to accept or to decline their office:

That as the objects of this act are exceedingly benevolent, and do real honor to the humanity and juſtice of Congreſs; and as the Judges deſire to manifeſt on all proper occaſions; and in every proper manner, their high reſpect for the national legiſlature, they will execute this act in the capacity of Commiſſioners.

That, as the Legiſlature have a right to extend the ſeſſion of this Court for any term which they may think proper by law to aſſign, the term of five days, as directed by this Act, ought to be punctually obſerved:—

That the Judges of this Court will, as uſual, during the ſeſſion thereof, adjourn the Court from day to day, or other ſhort periods, as circumſtances may render proper; and that they will regularly, between the adjournments, proceed as Commiſſioners, to execute the buſineſs of this Act, in the ſame Court-room or chamber.

A true extract from the minutes,

(Signed) ROBERT TROUP, Clerk.

NEWPORT, April 30.

Capt. Earle, of the Barque Neptune, arrived at Philadelphia, from Bengal, in 15 Weeks—Left at Cape of Good-Hope Ship Attention, Stanton, of this Port.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed *David Rittenhouſe*, Eſq; of Philadelphia, Director of the Mint of the United States.

Monday laſt Capt. Sage arrived at New York, in 15 Days from Port-au-Prince; he adviſes, that three Days previous to his leaving that Place, about 600 Troops, with a Number of the Inhabitants, made a Sally on the revolted Negroes, by whom they were repulſed, with great Slaughter; and that the Inhabitants of Port-au-Prince were in the greateſt Conſternation, expecting every Moment a general Attack on the Town.

Laſt Saturday arrived here the Brig George, Capt. Engs, from Gaudalaupe, as alſo the Brig Bayonne, Capt. Bailey, from Port-au-Prince, with a Number of French Gentlemen Paſſengers.

☞ *From the Encouragement which the Managers have received—they aſſure the Public, that the Drawing of the Firſt Claſs of* NARRAGANSET ST. PAUL'S CHURCH LOTTERY *will commence on the 20th of May enſuing.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Diſtrict of Newport, April 28.

ENTERED.	*from*
Sloop Sally, Starbuck,	Nantucket
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Schooner Roby, Bailey,	Charleſton
—— Polly, Stevens,	Savannah
Brig Little Sally, Earl,	Rappahannock
Sloop Friendſhip, Peterſon,	Providence
—— Fancy, Wing,	New-York
—— Union, Hammond,	Savannah
—— Governor Fenner, Potter,	New-York
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Nancy, Sprague,	Martinimique
—— Tabitha, Allen,	Boſton
Snow Peait, Vilett,	Africa
Sloop Governor Fenner, Potter,	Providence

THE Commiſſioner of Loans hereby informs the Inhabitants of the Counties of Newport and Waſhington, that he will attend at ſome proper Place in the Town of Newport on the Election Day, and the Two following, for the Purpoſe of paying the Intereſt due for the Third, Fourth and Fifth Quarters of the Domeſtic Debt, and for the firſt Quarter of the Aſſumed.

All Perſons concerned will pleaſe to remember, that the Intereſt on the Loans muſt be received once in Nine Months by the original Lender, or by any other Perſon duly qualified with Powers according to the Form preſcribed, otherwiſe they will be obliged to ſend to the Treaſury of the United States for the ſame.

JABEZ BOWEN, *Commiſſioner.*

Loan-Office, Rhode-Iſland, April 25th, 1792.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday next, the 3d of May, at 11 o'Clock A. M. on the Premiſes,

A Houſe and Lot, late the

Eſtate of Joſeph Gladding, deceaſed, ſituate in the lower Part of the Town.

Newport, April 30, 1792.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council, of Newport, Commiſſioners to examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of SWIAN PEIERSON, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are hereby requeſted to exhibit the ſame to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the Time aforeſaid.

DAVID MELVILL, jun.
JONATHAN SIMMONS.

Newport, April 9, 1792.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to the

Printer hereof, whoſe Accounts have been more than 12 Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

John Thompſon

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the Houſe of Capt. JOHN ANDREWS, to the Houſe of Mrs. LILLIBRIDGE, adjoining to Mrs. MILLER, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Advance for Caſh,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,	Tammies,
Low priced Ditto,	Taborets,
Baizes,	Callimanco,
Iriſh Linens,	Silk Crape,
Ruſſia Sheeting,	Shawls,
Cambricks and Lawns,	Black Silk Hankerchiefs,
Calicoes and Chinizes,	Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Bed Furniture,	Sundry Manchester Goods,
Black Everlaſting,	Fine Threads,
Shalloons,	Knives and Forks,
Silk Poplins,	&c. &c. &c.

Newport, April 27, 1792.

James Center

Informs the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has received a freſh Aſſortment of PERFUMERY, viz.

Plain and ſcented Hair-powder

—hard and ſoft Pomatum of the beſt Kind; Down Puffs and Boxes, Silk Ditto with Bags; white Almond Waſhball ſcented, common Ditto; Courtplaſter; Delmehoe's ſmelling Bottles; Eſſence of Lavender and Burgamot in ſmall Viols.

Alſo, Razors in Caſes; ſhaving Boxes; Ivory and Horn Combs of all Kinds; craping and curling Irons; Teeth Bruſhes, Comb and Shaving Ditto; Baley's Patent Shoe-blacking; Hair Ribbon of the firſt Quality; Silk Purſes; Hones and Hair Rolers; Shaving Soap and Bears Greaſe.

He has likewiſe on Hand,

Nankeens & Waiſtcoat Patterns; Oil Cloth Umbrellas and Oil Caps for Bathing; mens' beſt Beaver Gloves, Bamboo Sticks, and an Aſſortment of faſhionable Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys.

Newport, April 20, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
About 100 Barrels of Munhaden,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Butter by the Firken,
Three Hundred empty new Fiſh Barrels,

Alſo two Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a Row of ſmall Shops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

Francis Wright's

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

SNUFF.

THE Subſcriber having eſtabliſhed his Manufactory, would inform the Public that he has opened a ſtore, No. 13, Butler's Row, Boſton, where he now has ready for Sale Snuff, Pigtail, and Black Roll Tobacco, which he will warrant to be equal in Quality and on Terms equally advantageous to the Purchaſer as can be obtained at any other Manufactory in the Commonwealth, and a reaſonable Credit will be given.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Commands may depend on receiving Snuff and Tobacco of the very firſt Quality, and in any Caſe where either of the abovementioned Articles ſhould not prove ſatisfactory as to Quality it may be exchanged, or the Money will be returned. Letters addreſſed as above, and delivered to the Care of Mr. Dexter Brown, Waggoner, or by Poſt, will come ſafe to Hand, and receive particular Attention. The ſmalleſt Favour in the Line of his Profeſſion will be duly acknowledged, by the Public's Moſt Obedient,

And very humble Servant,

FRANCIS WRIGHT.

Boſton, March 26, 1792.

Mr. BARBER,

From the candor you have ever ſhewn we are induced to believe, that you will grant the following lines a place in your amuſing paper—It may be neceſſary to remark that they are the compoſition of a native of *Africa*, but who has been a reſident for a number of years in this town.—This inſtance of ingenuity in an uncultivated mind, together with a ſimilar inſtance formerly in Boſton, we preſume will, in ſome meaſure, convince the dealers in *human fleſh* of the iniquity of the traffic.

LINES written on the Death of PEGGY, *who was buried on Sunday, April* 8, 1792.

WHY ſhould vain man be pleas'd with life's gay charms,
Fill'd with e'er laſting wretchedneſs and woes?
Why ſhould blind man e'er chooſe deluſive forms,
And think that real which from phantoms flows?

No more let man, by ev'ry zephyr driven,
Triumphant ride thro' youth's too fleeting bloom;
No more let man exalt himſelf to Heaven,
But think with horror on the wint'ry tomb.

The muſe with horror ſtrikes the plaintive lyre,
Not daring to relate the tale of woe;
But, tho' reluctant, yet ſhe muſt declare
In accents ſoft—Death's unrelenting blow.

How gentle *Peggy* once to all quite kind,
Was ſnatch'd away by fate's unerring dart—
She to her neighbour's faults was ever blind,
And to the wretched ſhew'd a generous heart.

Could ev'ry grace that *Afric*'s ſoil could give,
With all the beauties of a pleaſing mind,
Relcue kind *Peggy* from the dreary grave,
Still we on earth our deareſt friend ſhould find.

But to the all diſpoſing will of Heaven,
Things are not ſeen as by us mortal men—
For quick he ſnatch'd the boon his hand had given,
And left us to bewail our long loſt friend.

Whatever violates Nature, *can never afford true* Pleaſure.

CONSULT your own nature. Conſider yourſelves not only as ſenſitive, but as rational beings; not only as rational, but ſocial; not only as ſocial, but immortal. Whatever violates your nature in any of theſe reſpects, cannot afford true pleaſure, any more than that which undermines an eſſential part of the vital ſyſtem, can promote health. For the truth of this concluſion, we appeal not merely to the authority of religion, not to the teſtimony of the aged, but to yourſelves, and to your own experience. We aſk whether you have not found, that in a courſe of criminal exceſs, your pleaſure was not more than compenſated by ſucceeding pain? Whether, if not from every particular inſtance, yet from every habit at leaſt, of unlawful gratification, there did not ſpring ſome thorn to wound you; there did not ariſe ſome conſequence to make you repent of it in the iſſue? How long will you repeat the ſame round of pernicious folly and tamely expoſe yourſelves to be caught in the ſame ſnare? If you have any conſideration, or any firmneſs left, avoid temptations, for which you have found yourſelves unequal with as much care as you would ſhun peſtilential infection.—Break off all connections with the looſe and profligate.

From a late ALEXANDRIA *(Virginia)* PAPER.

A GOOD deal has been ſaid in this town reſpecting the *well born, firſt claſs, high birth, good family*, &c. inſomuch that ſeveral perſons, fond of diſquiſitions of this ſort, have been led to inquire what is meant by the phraiſe good family?—It is evident, men have badly miſunderſtood each other on this ſubject—one underſtands the word *good* to mean *rich*—another, to mean *honeſt*—a third, *induſtrious*—and, a fourth, *healthy*. It is certainly high time we come to a right underſtanding on this matter. There are not a few families in theſe parts of the United States who have imported a late edition of Pope's moral eſſays, with alterations and amendments. In the old editions the following lines ran thus—

But by your fathers' worth if yours you rate,
Count me thoſe only who were good and great.

In the new edition above mentioned, theſe lines are thus altered:

But by your fathers' worth if yours you rate,
Count me thoſe only who had caſh and plate.

Our conſtitution provides againſt the exiſtence of titles of nobility. We wiſh it had gone a little farther, and prohibited the aſſumption of it alſo. What harm would it do to paſs a prohibitory law tending to diſcourage principles incompatible with the genius of republican governments? The title of it might be, "an act to repreſs the effervescence of ariſtocratic pride and inſolence." Suppoſing alſo, that we ſhould paſs another law, enacting, that, "no man ſhall hold himſelf to be of a better family than his grandfather?—At leaſt in tracing the line of genealogy, let there be ſome given point to recur to, ſo that a man in counting up his progenitors, may know whether he is to ſtop at a duke or a tinker

BOOKBINDING done in the Granery Chamber,

PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE LOTTERY,

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
1		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26 40
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and thoſe Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Uſe of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Claſs are now ready for Sale, by Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PEIRCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, in the Firſt Claſs, received in pay at One Dollar each.

The Firſt and Third Claſs provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Claſs, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will ſhortly be drawn.

LOTTREY,

Second Congregational Church:

CLASS E.

SCHEME.

To conſiſt of 1000 Tickets,
of which { 500 at Two Dollars, / 500 at One Dollar, } are 1500

PRIZES

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	200	is	200
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
5		10		50
20		5		100
300		3		900
First drawn, if blank,		32		32
First drawn after each hundred, if blank,		16		144
Laſt drawn, if blank,		24		24
				1600

Not Two BLANKS to a PRIZE

TICKETS of Two Dollars, will be entitled to the whole Prize drawn againſt its Number without Deduction.

TICKETS of One Dollar will be entitled to Half the Prize drawn againſt its Number, without Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Drawing, will be deemed generouſly given to the Society.

This Claſs will be drawn on the 10th Day of May, without any reſerve, and the Prizes paid immediately after Publication, by Mr. THOMAS RUMRILL.

THOMAS RUMRILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN, } Managers.

Newport, March 1, 1792.

A general Aſſortment of SPRING GOODS,

Juſt received by the laſt Ships, via New-York, and now ſelling,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.

N. B. TOW CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and ſundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

Newport, April 30, 1792.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 30, 179[2].

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the firſt Day of June next, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Poſt-Roads in

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE-ISLAND.

1. From Boſton to Taunton, once a Week—The Mail to leave Boſton on Thurſday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon.—*Returning*, to leave Taunton on Tueſday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive in Boſton by 4 in the Afternoon.

2. From Taunton through Warren and Briſtol to Newport once a Week. The Mail to leave Taunton on Thurſday at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and arrive at Newport on Friday by Noon.—*Returning*, to leave Newport on Monday by 8 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 5 in the Afternoon.

3. From Taunton to New Bedford, once a Week—The Mail to leave Taunton on Thurſday, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and arrive at New-Bedford on Friday by Noon.—*Returning*, to leave New-Bedford on Monday by 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 5 in the Afternoon.

4. Perſons offering Propoſals for carrying theſe Mails (No. 1, 2, 3,) will be pleaſed to ſtate the Terms on which they will carry the Mail from Boſton, through Taunton to Newport—and the Mail from Boſton through Taunton to New-Bedford, and back to Boſton, at the Times abovementioned.

5. From Providence to Worceſter, once a Week—The Mail to leave Providence on Wedneſday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Worceſter by 5 in the Evening.——*Returning*, to leave Worceſter on Monday, by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence by 6 in the Evening.

NOTE 1. If hereafter it ſhould appear that any other Times for the Arrival and Departure of the Mails would be more convenient and uſeful than thoſe above propoſed, Alterations may accordingly be made.

2. For every Hour's Delay in arriving after the Times preſcribed in any Contract, the Contractor to forfeit One Dollar: And for the Non-performance of any Trip, double the Sum which the Value of one Trip ſhall bear to the Value of the whole Number of Trips to be performed.

3. The Contracts to continue in Force until the firſt Day of June, 1794.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,	6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
Ruſſia Duck,	A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Ticklenburg,	Hart and Club Gimblets,
Oznaburg,	Steel,
Ruſſia Sheeting,	Sheet Iron,
Dowlas,	Card Wire,
Coarſe Linens,	Hamburgh Lines,
Cambricks,	Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt,
Lawns,	&c. &c.
Writing Paper,	

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

Benoni Peckham

Perukemaker, near the Court-Houſe,

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others That he has received a new Supply of HAIR, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuſhings and Curls in the neweſt Faſhion—Alſo Caps and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair. He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs to merit their future Favours.

Newport, April 9, 1792.

WANTED,

AS a HOUSE MAID in a ſmall Family, a young Perſon, whoſe Actions (not Words) will recommend her Steadineſs and demonſtrate her Virtues. Such a One, by applying to the Printer, may hear of a good Place, and receive 3*s*. Caſh, per Week.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, either by the Newport Herald, or otherwiſe, are once more called upon to diſcharge the ſame within one Month from this Date, with Samuel Fowler, Eſq; with whom their reſpective Bills are lodged. Thoſe who do not comply may depend upon having their Accounts put into the Hands of an Attorney.

PETER EDES.

Newport, April 7, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of PHARAOH HAZARD (late a Soldier in Col. Greene's Regiment) deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in; and thoſe indebted ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment to

SAMUEL PERRY, Adminiſtrator.

South-Kingſtown, April 11, 1792.

Mr. BARBER,

From the candor you have ever shewn we are induced to believe, that you will grant the following lines a place in your amusing paper—It may be necessary to remark that they are the composition of a native of *Africa*, but who has been a resident for a number of years in this town.—This instance of ingenuity in an uncultivated mind, together with a similar instance formerly in Boston, we presume will, in some measure, convince the dealers in *human flesh* of the iniquity of the traffic.

LINES written on the Death of PEGGY, *who was buried on Sunday, April* 8, 1792.

WHY should vain man be pleas'd with life's gay charms,
Fill'd with e'erlasting wretchedness and woes?
Why should blind man e'er choose delusive forms,
And think that real which from phantoms flows?

No more let man, by ev'ry zephyr driven,
Triumphant ride thro' youth's too fleeting bloom;
No more let man exalt himself to Heaven,
But think with horror on the wintry tomb.

The muse with horror strikes the plaintive lyre,
Not daring to relate the tale of woe;
But, tho' reluctant, yet she must declare
In accents soft—Death's unrelenting blow.

How gentle *Peggy* once to all quite kind,
Was snatch'd away by fate's unerring dart—
She to her neighbour's faults was ever blind,
And to the wretched shew'd a generous heart.

Could ev'ry grace that *Afric*'s soil could give,
With all the beauties of a pleasing mind,
Relcue kind *Peggy* from the dreary grave,
Still we on earth our dearest friend should find.

But to the all disposing will of Heaven,
Things are not seen as by us mortal men—
For quick he snatch'd the boon his hand had given,
And left us to bewail our long lost friend.

Whatever violates Nature, *can never afford true* Pleasure.

CONSULT your own nature. Consider yourselves not only as sensitive, but as rational beings; not only as rational, but social; not only as social, but immortal. Whatever violates your nature in any of these respects, cannot afford true pleasure, any more than that which undermines an essential part of the vital system, can promote health. For the truth of this conclusion, we appeal not merely to the authority of religion, not to the testimony of the aged, but to yourselves, and to your own experience. We ask whether you have not found, that in a course of criminal excess, your pleasure was not more than compensated by succeeding pain? Whether, if not from every particular instance, yet from every habit at least, of unlawful gratification, there did not spring some thorn to wound you; there did not arise some consequence to make you repent of it in the issue? How long will you repeat the same round of pernicious folly and tamely expose yourselves to be caught in the same snare? If you have any consideration, or any firmness left, avoid temptations, for which you have found yourselves unequal with as much care as you would shun pestilential infection.—Break off all connections with the loose and profligate.

From a late ALEXANDRIA *(Virginia)* PAPER.

A GOOD deal has been said in this town respecting the *well born, first class, high birth, good family*, &c. insomuch that several persons, fond of disquisitions of this sort, have been led to inquire what is meant by the phraise good family?—It is evident, men have sadly misunderstood each other on this subject—one understands the word *good* to mean *rich*—another, to mean *honest*—a third, *industrious*—and, a fourth, *healthy*. It is certainly high time we come to a right understanding on this matter. There are not a few families in these parts of the United States who have imported a late edition of Pope's moral essays, with alterations and amendments. In the old editions the following lines ran thus—

But by your fathers' worth if yours you rate,
Count me those only who were good and great.

In the new edition above mentioned, these lines are thus altered:

But by your fathers' worth if yours you rate,
Count me those only who had cash and plate.

Our constitution provides against the existence of titles of nobility. We wish it had gone a little farther, and prohibited the airs of it also. What harm would it do to pass a prohibitory law tending to discourage principles incompatible with the genius of republican governments? The title of it might be, "an act to repress the effervescence of aristocratic pride and insolence." Supposing also, that we should pass another law, enacting, that, "no man shall hold himself to be of a better family than his grandfather?—At least in tracing the line of genealogy, let there be some given point to recur to, so that a man in counting up his progenitors, may know whether he is to stop at a duke or a tinker

BOOKBINDING done in the Granery Chamber,

PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE LOTTERY,

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26 40
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ PRIZES WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and those Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Use of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Class are now ready for Sale, by Messrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PEIRCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, in the First Class, received in pay at One Dollar each.

The First and Third Class provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Class, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will shortly be drawn.

LOTTREY,

Second Congregational Church:

CLASS E.

SCHEME.

To consist of 1000 Tickets,
of which { 500 at Two Dollars, } are 1500
{ 500 at One Dollar, }

PRIZES

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	200	is	200
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
5		10		50
20		5		100
300		3		900
First drawn, if blank,		32		32
First drawn after each hundred, if blank,		16		144
Last drawn, if blank,		24		24
				1600

Not Two BLANKS to a PRIZE

TICKETS of Two Dollars, will be entitled to the whole Prize drawn against its Number without Deduction.

TICKETS of One Dollar will be entitled to Half the Prize drawn against its Number, without Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Drawing, will be deemed generously given to the Society.

This Class will be drawn on the 10th Day of May, without any reserve, and the Prizes paid immediately after Publication, by Mr. THOMAS RUMREILL.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN, } Managers.

Newport, March 1, 1792.

A general Assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Just received by the last Ships, via New-York, and now selling,
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY
Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.

N. B. TOW CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and sundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

Newport, April 30, 1792.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 30, 179

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the first Day of June next, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post-Roads in

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE-ISLAND.

1. From Boston to Taunton, once a Week—The Mail to leave Boston on Thursday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon.—*Returning*, to leave Taunton on Tuesday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive in Boston by 4 in the Afternoon.

2. From Taunton through Warren and Bristol to Newport once a Week. The Mail to leave Taunton on Thursday at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and arrive at Newport on Friday by Noon.—*Returning*, to leave Newport on Monday by 8 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 5 in the Afternoon.

3. From Taunton to New Bedford, once a Week—The Mail to leave Taunton on Thursday, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and arrive at New-Bedford on Friday by Noon.—*Returning*, to leave New-Bedford on Monday by 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 5 in the Afternoon.

4. Persons offering Proposals for carrying these Mails (No. 1, 2, 3,) will be pleased to state the Terms on which they will carry the Mail from Boston, through Taunton to Newport—and the Mail from Boston through Taunton to New-Bedford, and back to Boston at the Times abovementioned.

5. From Providence to Worcester, once a Week—The Mail to leave Providence on Wednesday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Worcester by in the Evening.——*Returning*, to leave Worcester on Monday, by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence by 6 in the Evening.

NOTE 1. If hereafter it should appear that any other Times for the Arrival and Departure of the Mails would be more convenient and useful than those above proposed, Alterations may accordingly be made.

2. For every Hour's Delay in arriving after the Times prescribed in any Contract, the Contractor to forfeit One Dollar: And for the Non-performance of a Trip, double the Sum which the Value of one Trip shall bear to the Value of the whole Number of Trips to be performed.

3. The Contracts to continue in Force until the first Day of June, 1794.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8
10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass W
Hart and Club Gun
Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the C
&c. &c.

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the H
shead.

Benoni Peckham

Perukemaker, near the Court-House,

INFORMS his Customers and oth
That he has received a new Supply of HAIR, is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Comm Cushings and Curls in the newest Fashion—Also and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen have lost their Hair. He returns his Thanks to who have been pleased to favour him with their C the Year past, and hopes by steady Attention to ness to merit their future Favours.

Newport, April 9, 1792.

WANTED,

AS a HOUSE MAID in a small Family, a Person, whose Actions (not Words) will c mend her Steadiness and demonstrate her Virt Such a One, by applying to the Printer, may hea good Place, and receive 3*s*. Cash, per Week.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either the Newport Herald, or otherwise, are once called upon to discharge the same within one from this Date, with Samuel Fowler, Esq; with their respective Bills are lodged. Those who comply may depend upon having their Accou into the Hands of an Attorney,

PETER ED

Newport, April 7, 1792.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the E PHARAOH HAZARD (late a Soldier in Greene's Regiment) deceased, are requested them in; and those indebted said Estate are d make Payment to

SAMUEL PERRY, Admini

South-Kingstown, April 11, 1792.